ered they had sprung from the same tufts of roots as those last observed, and then found them in all stages of transition; the root-leaves drying up and disappearing as the mud dried up, leaving only the plants first noticed; which were subsequently found to be our common *Water Plantain*.—J. Schneck, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

Recent Publications.—*American Journal of Science and Arts*, January. An address delivered at South Kensington by Dr. J. H. Gilbert "On some Points in Connection with Vegetation" is begun in this number. Dr. Gilbert confines his attention almost exclusively to the "Sources of the nitrogen of vegetation in general, and of agricultural production in particular." Dr. Gray gives a short review of a paper read upon the "Geographical Statistics of European Flora," which is so condensed and interesting, that, but for the lack of space, we would reprint it.

The American Naturalist, February. The botanical papers of this number are numerous and full of interest. Owing to the exceedingly crowded condition of our pages, we are compelled to simply mention articles that are worthy a more lengthy notice. The botanical articles are a very readable paper upon "The Distribution of Plants in New Hampshire and Vermont," by William F. Flint; Fertilization of *Gentiana Andrewsii*," by Dr. Gray; "Origin of Varieties; Two Illustrations," by J. J. H. Gregory, and "*Ipomœa setosa*," by Mary Treat.

Field and Forest, January. Mr. Rudolph Oldberg gives a list of the Mosses and Hepaticæ of the District of Columbia.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Parts I. and II., 1876. Quite a number of botanical papers are contained in these parts, and that indefatigable observer, Mr. Meehan, is largely represented.

Report of the Botanist: [Charles H. Peck.] *Made to the Regents of the University of the State of New York*, from the twenty-eighth annual report. This is a pamphlet of about 60 pages, containing two handsome plates of new Fungi. Mr. Peck is making annually very large contributions to our species of Fungi, and this report contains no less than 70 species new to science and 150 new to the herbarium. Lists are given of the plants mounted and contributed, together with the names of the donors. If other states would only imitate New York in this respect, herbara would be secured them that would soon make State Floras something more tangible than at present, and would at the same time greatly advance the interests of botanical science at large.

Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees, by Ellwood Cooper. This is a little book of over 200 pages, being mainly a printed copy of a lecture on "Forest Culture and Australian Gum-trees" by Mr. Ellwood Cooper, President of Santa Barbara College, California, and descriptions of Eucalyptus trees from the pamphlets of Baron Ferd. Von Mueller.

Note.—*Calochortus Kennedyi*, n sp., of the February number of the Gazette, has been, as I have since learned, distributed in sets of California plants, collected in May, 1876, by Dr. Palmer, under the unpublished name of *C. Wallacei*.—*Gilia Kennedyi*, n. sp., of the same date, is *Gilia Parryæ*, Gray, in Contr. Proc. Am. Acad., issued Dec., 27, 1876. The publication did not reach me until the end of January, when it was too late to withdraw my name.—T. C. P.

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